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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE persistent and heavy rains during the last fortnight,—and, generally, throughout the month of July,—have caused great discomfort and considerable damage in all parts of the country. The low-lying Delaware Peninsula has been under water this week, throughout a large part of its area, and its crops, including the peach, now just ripening, have sustained irreparable injury. In other directions there have been floods, railroad washouts, and a variety of serious damage. Taken in connection with the terrific flood of interior Pennsylvania, at the end of May, the present summer must have a conspicuous place in our meteorological annals. At Philadelphia, during July, the rain-fall was 8.39 inches, being the greatest in the last twenty years with the single exception of July, 1872, when 9.20 inches fell. The quantity is nearly double the normal of July (4.30 inches), and immense, when placed in comparison with that of dry Julys in the past. Thus, in that month in 1882 and 1883 the quantity was under 2 inches, and in 1881 less than one inch.

Fortunately, the temperature has been below the average, the mean of the month being 73.8 degrees Fahrenheit, one of the lowest in twenty years, only 1872, 1884, and 1888 being lower. As there were but 6 clear days in the whole month and great humidity continually, a high temperature would have been unbearable.

THE effect of the excessive rains upon the crops is not yet ascertained. In this region the wheat and hay have been gathered with great difficulty, but without serious injury. In the Northwest there have been recent complaints that the harvest was wet. Unless, however, the damage by recent rains prove serious, it may be said that the crop prospect is materially better than it seemed to be two weeks ago, the Dakota yield being shown by trustworthy reports to be greatly above the sensational estimate sent out in the dispatch from Grafton,—estimating 20,000,000 bushels deficiency. It is true that drouth in the spring caused much damage in some localities in Dakota, but taking the Territory over, the crop has done fairly well.

At the same time the prospect abroad has grown distinctly worse. Storms in Hungary and Roumania have done much damage within a few days, and the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture had already announced that the grain crops of Galicia and Silesia were a failure, and those of Bohemia and Moravia very bad. The rains, too, have threatened the harvests of Western Europe. England, which had had fine weather, has been having much wet within the past three weeks, and from France there are like reports. What we now need to know, within the next few days, is exactly the measure of damage by rain to the wheat of this country, and whether the corn prospect has been materially lowered. The corn cannot do well under water.

THE Salt Trust appears to have collapsed before it had actually been organized. The subscriptions to the stock, last week, were inadequate,—in fact, if we may take the general report as correct, they were ridiculously small,—and announcement was officially made that the subscriptions and cash received would be returned, and further proceedings would be postponed.

So far this is very good. It is so not only as disposing of one of an evil brood, but as indicating that the Trust movement may perhaps be halted at this point. The public feeling against it is unmistakeable, and it will be simply a question what measures are best adapted to deal with it. And of course it would be vastly better to prevent the weeds growing than to have to pluck them out when their roots may be entwined with honest plants.

THAT an extra session of Congress will be held about the middle of October is now understood, the necessities for financial legislation making a meeting earlier than December imperative. It is strongly asserted and loudly denied that the few Republican representatives from the South are disposed to make trouble by acting together against the body of the party in enforcing the claims of their section to a larger share of the federal "patronage." It is probable that there is some ground of truth in these reports, and if there be, it is but one of the many embarrassments which this administration has brought upon itself by the sanction it has given to the method of the Spoils system.

The Southern Republicans always have been filled with great ideas of their claims upon the party in this respect. In several States the party organization has existed for the sole purpose of furnishing candidates for federal places and delegates to national conventions. It has made hardly an effort to secure the casting of a full vote, and it has turned the cold shoulder to any movement which promised a reconstruction of party lines in such a fashion as would promote of local Republican success, as this would increase largely the number of those who would have "claims" at Washington. Nowhere has the Spoils system worked more thorough political demoralization—not even in Indiana.

The improvement of the status of the party in the South was one of the most delicate and difficult problems this administration had to solve, and in several instances it showed that it had some appreciation of the magnitude and delicacy of the task. But with the Spoils system adopted so openly and unblushingly at the North, the President and his advisers have lost the power of acting effectively in the South. The Southern Quays and Clarksons are disposed to insist that they have as clear rights to the places under the government, as have their Northern counterparts. And they are inclined to do more than complain when they are refused these.

THE seizure of two Canadian sealing vessels, in Behring's Sea, by the United States vessel cruising there, has raised a great outcry in the Dominion. At this writing, not enough facts are known to permit full comment, but it appears that the seizures are in accordance with the instructions given from Washington at the time the President issued his proclamation, a few weeks ago, against the unauthorized catching of the seals, and that the whole procedure is based upon the Act of Congress passed at the close of the last session, and signed by Mr. Cleveland. That it is desirable to prevent the slaughter of the seals during the breeding season is admitted by everybody: that the United States has jurisdiction over the whole of Behring's Sea is another question. But we have confidence in the discretion as well as the vigor of the Government. In its foreign procedure, at any rate, this is not a putty Administration.

THE constitutional conventions of the coming States of the Northwest,—along with that of Idaho, which means to knock at the door of the next Congress without an invitation,—are proceeding with their work but slowly. The two Dakotas have agreed to submit the question of Prohibition to the separate votes of the people, but both of them have rejected the proposal to insert an enactment of the Australian ballot system into the Constitutions. That they very wisely leave to the legislatures of the new States.

Montana has rejected a proposal to confine the suffrage to persons who can read and write the English language, on the ground that this would check the immigration of Scandinavians and Germans into the State. We do not believe it would have much effect in that direction. The immigrant is much more concerned about making a living than about voting, and if Montana

offers him a good chance of that, no kind of suffrage-law will keep him out. And by the time he is legally qualified to vote in most States, he could be able to read and write English. It is true that the far Western States have a fashion of conferring the suffrage on aliens who have resided six months and have "declared their intentions." Both Kansas and Nebraska have done this; but we hope the new States will not follow their example.

Montana also has rejected a proposition to establish woman suffrage, and has voted to have the preamble of her constitution begin: "Grateful to God for the blessings of civil liberty." This last has called out a shower of protests from secularists all over the country; but the Convention very properly voted that it would hear only those which came from its own constituents. So the clause is likely to stand.

Idaho has taken measures to effect the permanent disfranchisement of the Latter-Day Saints, who form a larger proportion of the population of this territory than of any other except Utah. It is a general belief in the territory that this Mormon infusion had much to do with the exclusion of Idaho from the list of the new States, and it is hoped that this action will facilitate its admission. But it is a serious precedent to exclude any citizen from the suffrage because of his beliefs; and nothing less than this will meet the case, as only a small minority of the Saints actually practice polygamy. It is different to exclude them from jury service, when persons are to be tried for polygamy, as the Edmunds law does.

It is not often that a State is favored with three sessions of its Legislature in one year, as is the case with Rhode Island this year. The extra session of the newly elected legislature was called to take action in accordance with the amendment of the Constitution to get rid of Prohibition. As the Prohibitory amendment was enforced by law, this law continues in force until it is repealed by the legislature, even after the repeal of the clause of the Constitution which warranted its passage. It is this fact which gives interest to the struggle between the Republican Senate and the Democratic House as to the terms of the new license law. The House wants a very mild High License law, in the interest of its friends the liquor dealers. The Senate wishes to bring Rhode Island up to the level of restrictive legislation which is seen in Republican States, or as near to that as the situation permits. It has altered the House bill to raise the charge for a license, to forbid the opening of saloons in the vicinity of school-houses, and to vest the power to license in the aldermen of the cities rather than the mayors. It also proposes to divide the receipts from licenses between the local and State treasuries, instead of giving everything to the former. The House will swallow these changes with a very bad grace, but it hardly can help itself. In case of a permanent disagreement, the Prohibitory law will continue in force; and although that hardly interfered much with the free sale of liquor, it made it more uncomfortable than would a license law.

At a meeting of prominent New Yorkers called by Mayor Grant, on Thursday, it was formally decided to have an International Industrial Exhibition as a part of the celebration of 1892. It was not decided where the site should be, and this is one of the greatest difficulties with which New York has to contend. Such an exhibition cannot be accommodated in a corner; and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding room enough was one of the considerations which prevented an exhibition in that city this present year. Next to this is the difficulty of rousing the very heterogeneous community to some kind of unity of action. The *American Economist* has some calculations based upon Philadelphia experience in 1876. It shows that if the City, State, and people should show themselves equally generous in this case, the State will contribute \$2,200,000; the City will bring this up to \$4,000,000, the people will subscribe for \$3,780,000 of stock, and the receipts for admission of residents of New York and its vicinity will reach \$1,540,000. But it speaks as though the country at large had taken

the \$2,305,330 of stock in 1876. By far the greater part of it was taken in Philadelphia, and the remainder was distributed in our own State and the two which adjoin it in our neighborhood.

New York city may make up its mind to an investment of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for which there will be no direct return, if it is going to make the exhibition worthy of the occasion, of the country, and of the city which is to invite the world to share its hospitality. And it will do so under the disadvantage of having the cost well ascertained, as we had not in Philadelphia. We doubt if even our city could have been induced to undertake the task, if it had been foreseen that the cost would have been so great, although it is true that it all has been returned to us indirectly. Whether New York will stand the strain remains to be seen. Certainly the result of recent appeals to the public spirit of its people is not encouraging.

Nor is the occasion one likely to prove so inspiring as the anniversary of 1876 was to Philadelphians, or that of 1889 might have been found to New York. The discovery of America is an event more remote and less national in its interest than the two great anniversaries of these years. This is its fourth centenary, and yet the first in which there has been any general recognition of its recurrence, while the three great anniversaries connected with the Reformation have been celebrated ever since 1617.

THE united efforts of two hundred liquor dealers in Cincinnati to break down the Sunday Closing law has come to nothing through the energy and fidelity of the city police and judges, and the general support of the law by public opinion. No less than a hundred and twenty-five of those who had agreed to break the law were arrested and held to answer, and the hope of a popular outbreak in their defense proved without foundation. Even in the "Rhine" region of the city there was nothing more than some local disturbances, which the police were able to master.

A correspondent challenges our statement that the Jews of Cincinnati are numerous enough to exercise any special influence in the matter, and that they are hostile to any legislation tending towards the acknowledgment that the United States is a Christian country. As to the former point we derive our information from residents of that city during a visit made to it some years ago. Whether or not there has been a diminution of the number and weight of the Hebrew population since that time we do not know; but it was said to be true that they were strong enough in both respects to influence public opinion in various ways, one of these being a less strict observance of the Christian day of rest. Certainly the extent to which their stores are kept open on Sunday in New York and Brooklyn has that tendency.

From the organs of Jewish opinion with which we are acquainted, we must infer a general hostility to every kind of legislation which recognizes the predominance of Christianity in the people of this country, even where there has been a wise resolve to utilize the legal day of rest for purposes of religious instruction in Sunday-schools. So far as we have been able to judge, the American Hebrew accepts the secularist view of the character of our government, and wishes to have all religious tradition eliminated from our practice, although nothing could be farther from the view of the State and its functions set forth in the Hebrew scriptures. We may be wrong, but we ascribe this to the natural although mistaken feeling that whatever brings the religious convictions of the majority into any kind of public recognition tends to represent them as having only a kind of toleration to live in America. This is a natural inference from the way in which they have been treated by nominally Christian governments of the Old World; but genuine Christianity recognizes their *right* to enjoy all the liberties of citizens, without any reference to their religious beliefs. It practices no "toleration," because it sees the need of no such thing.

THE courts and Governor Beaver have directed that the colored man Flemon or Yeldell, arrested at Pittsburg for shooting

special constable Blackwell, in Edgefield county, S. C., in October, 1884, shall be sent back to South Carolina to stand trial. It is plain that there was no other course to pursue, under the law, and in accordance with State comity. That Flemon will be fairly tried is less certain, and the further proceedings will bear watching, no doubt. The shooting it seems was in consequence of an attempted search of the colored people's houses for men charged with carrying "concealed weapons," and this proceeding was on foot just a few days before the Presidential election of 1884. That it was a political job, to terrorize the negro vote, is a natural presumption, in view of the public knowledge how elections are "fixed" in South Carolina.

THE Canadian courts of last resort have decided that the man Burke, arrested at Winnipeg on the charge of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronen, shall be sent back. The persistency with which the proceedings for his extradition were contested, and the large sums of money which this must have cost, show conclusively enough that there is, as has been so often alleged, a mysterious power behind the parties guilty of this atrocious crime. With Burke safe behind the bars in Chicago, perhaps none can be learned about its details.

THE continued prevalence of typhoid fever of a mild type in Philadelphia has attracted attention once more to the necessity of an improved water supply. The measures for the purification of the supply from the Schuylkill have proved ineffectual, and sooner or later the city must betake itself to some more trustworthy source. Of course there are people who insist that there is no harm to health from the use of the dirty water now furnished by the city to its people, and they point to the statistics of the death-rate as proving this. But it is to be remembered that the present summer, however unpleasant in other respects, is not calculated to test the water supply in its normal effects on the death-rate; and that not the statistics of death but of disease are required to prove the water harmless. Every practicing physician knows that there never has been such an amount of typhoid, not even in the over-crowded Centennial year; and even if it does not kill many of its victims, it creates a strain on the strength and the resources of the families it visits, and gives other diseases greater opportunity of fatal result.

The difficulty in the way is the cost of an aqueduct to the upper waters of the Delaware, from which the new supply will have to come. The city must be repaved, and this at present absorbs all the surplus of revenue that can be spared from the ordinary costs of government. Yet it would be quite possible for the city to have the aqueduct constructed by private capital somewhat after the fashion in which the city's Gas Works were established, and under an arrangement by which the new water-works would become city property in course of time. Such an arrangement has been more than once suggested, and no doubt it is entirely practicable.

THE struggle against the Parliamentary grant to the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales on her marriage to the Earl of Fife, divided the Liberal ranks in the House of Commons very badly, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell supporting the Government in voting for the grant. In point of argument the majority seems to have made the better figure, for Mr. Labouchere is not quite equal to the task of conducting a struggle of this kind, and Mr. Morley was crippled by his desire to appear as little as possible in opposition to his chief. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill are said to have carried off the honors. Yet the opposition scored two points. They committed the Queen to making provision from her private estate for the rest of her grand-children, and they committed the Liberal party as a whole to the strict construction of the Act of Settlement passed in 1837, when she came to the throne. They also showed that the Civil List is burdened with big salaries in payment of duties which at present

have no meaning or value, whatever may have been the case in the Middle Ages. There is no manner of doubt that the vote of these salaries in the next budget will be hotly contested, and when the Liberals come back to power they probably will abolish them.

Mr. Parnell and the most of the Irish members voted with the majority, probably because they have good reasons to regard the Prince as their friend, and no particular reason for alienating him to save the British tax-payer. That his royal highness is Liberal in his sympathies has long been known; and it seems not unlikely that he has not gone off from Mr. Gladstone with the Liberal Unionists. From a dynastic point of view, Home Rule must tend to exalt the importance of the reigning family, as constituting the bond of union between England and Ireland. Indeed the more complete the separation, the more important the Crown in the arrangement.

A SHREWD and boldly enacted recent law of the French Chambers having forbidden any person to stand as the candidate for more than one constituency in the elections to the Chamber of Deputies, it is now impossible to make use of such elections for advancing the prospects of political adventurers and pretenders. There were besides the elections to the local General Councils, which besides controlling the affairs of the departments, have a voice in the selections of Senators. These were held on Sunday last, and General Boulanger was put forward as a candidate in a large number of the departments, and his friends announced their expectation that he would be chosen in at least a hundred. That he was chosen in only about twenty, and those departments which have some local reason for disaffection with the national government, has been a great disappointment to him. It is to be hoped that it means that his day is over, and that France seriously intends to dismiss him from consideration.

In England the adventurer has had some social success, though it was limited from the first by the explicitly declared disfavor of the French Legation, directed by M. Waddington. The chief patron of the General appears to have been that bright but unsteady political light, Lord Randolph Churchill, though the Prince of Wales, for some strange reason, recently showed him special attention.

REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK.

IF any one doesn't know that railroad property in this country is going to the dogs through hostile legislation; that if the laws are not changed universal bankruptcy stares all the companies in the face; that a crash cannot be much longer averted if the present laws are maintained; that the owners of the railroads do not manage them, but Legislatures and Railroad Commissioners do; if one doesn't know all this and much more of the same sort, then he must have failed to read the numerous interviews which the Western railroad managers and others are favoring the public with in these days. The *Chicago Times* the other day had columns of interviews with the railroad men, nearly all conceived in this vein; and a synopsis of it was telegraphed everywhere. The Northwest Company's annual report, just published, contains a long lament on the destructive effect of State and National Legislation. The curious thing, however, is that most of those who complain of this legislation, propose as a cure for it, more legislation! That is, they favor Congress taking complete charge of the roads. The country is not prepared for that yet, if some of the railroad men are. Now in view of the gloomy state of things as pictured by these railroad managers, superintendents, and presidents, it would naturally be expected that their railroads would be showing a terrible loss of traffic and earnings, both being crushed out of existence by the oppressive legislation thus lamented, and that this would be especially conspicuous in the West, where the chorus of lamentation is heard. It is, therefore, a little surprising to find from the reports of these roads that they are getting along very nicely, and really doing very well, considering how many competitors there are for the business out there, the competition being as severe as it is through the ill-advised action of these railroad managers in building so many miles of road ahead of the requirements of the country. Take, for example, the showing the Northwest road makes for its fiscal year ending the 31st of May last—just two months ago. Here are the figures:

	1889	1888	Changes
Gross,	\$26,692,258	\$25,697,558	Dec. \$1,005,300
Operating expenses,	16,027,287	16,670,798	Dec. 673,511
Net,	\$9,664,971	\$10,026,760	Dec. \$361,789
Net charges,	5,540,456	5,215,155	Inc. 325,301
Balance,	\$4,124,515	\$4,811,605	Dec. \$687,090
Sinking Fund,	58,000	58,000	
Balance,	\$4,066,515	\$4,753,605	Dec. \$687,090
Dividend,	3,444,504	3,444,504	
Surplus,	\$622,011	\$1,309,101	Dec. \$687,090
Sur. Western lines,	122,996	106,199	Inc. 16,797
Net land sales,	394,168	491,613	Dec. 97,445
Total surplus,	\$1,139,175	\$1,906,911	Dec. \$767,736

Nothing particularly gloomy about this, it will be seen. A surplus over all charges, interest and dividends alike, of over a million dollars, and those dividends 6 per cent. on the common and 7 per cent. on the preferred stock. To be sure there was quite a falling off as compared with the year before, but it was a poorer year for most kinds of business, including these with which legislation had nothing to do.

But perhaps the Northwest road was exceptional in its good fortune? Not at all. Here is the St. Paul's showing for the first five months of this year as compared with the Northwest:

	1889	1888	Changes
Gross,	\$9,049,738	\$9,190,455	Dec. \$140,717
Operating expenses,	6,918,247	7,043,479	Dec. 125,232
Net,	\$2,131,491	\$2,146,976	Dec. \$15,485
St. Paul.			
Gross,	9,101,714	8,552,761	Inc. 548,953
Operating expenses,	6,466,075	7,178,079	Dec. 712,003
Net,	\$2,635,638	\$1,374,681	Inc. \$1,260,956

From this it will be seen that the St. Paul has done even better than the Northwest, both in increasing its earnings and decreasing its expenses, so that its net earnings for the first five months of this year show the large increase of \$1,260,956 over the same period of last year; and this increase of earnings is made on practically the same mileage. So far, therefore, it would appear that legislation and State Railroad Commissions had not been so very destructive after all.

There is yet another Western Company which shows in its reports that things are not going to the dogs with it. This is the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Last year it had its big strike trouble, which was not due to granger legislation but to blundering on the part of the managers of the road—a fact now conceded by every one, except possibly the managers themselves. It cost the company an enormous sum of money, directly and indirectly; but it is picking up again now, as the following statement shows:

	1889	1888	Changes
Gross,	\$2,109,207	\$1,953,934	Inc. \$155,273
Operating expenses,	1,266,845	1,599,333	Dec. 332,487
Net,	\$842,361	\$354,601	Inc. \$487,760
Net in 1887 were \$861,547, in 1886 \$939,076, in 1885 \$768,287.			
Auxiliary lines for June:			
Gross,	\$574,853	\$491,906	Inc. \$82,947
Operating expenses,	428,927	392,540	Inc. 36,387
Net,	\$145,926	\$99,366	Inc. \$46,560

The net earnings of the whole system for the six months of the year are reported at:

Net earnings,	\$4,761,753
Charges,	4,422,000
Balance,	\$339,753
2 per ct. dividend	1,527,832
Deficit,	\$1,188,079

It will be seen that there is, after paying the 2 per cent. dividend for the half year, a deficit of over a million dollars; but it must be remembered that the last six months of the year are always the best, and that earnings in that period run much in excess of the first half. If the crops along the line of this road were poor this season, there would perhaps, be small chance of making up this deficiency; but they are not. On the contrary, they promise to be the largest in many years, and that makes all the difference. When the June statement was brought out on Wednesday last, the stock immediately rose in the market.

This being the state of things with the Western roads, from

the managers of which there is such a chorus of complaint about the destructive effects of State legislation, it may be inquired how the Eastern roads are doing. They are doing very well. Earnings are very fair with them; not so good as last year, but still very satisfactory. Nobody is talking about bankruptcy for them. On the contrary, the chief matter of speculation is whether the Lake Shore will earn its extra dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to its regular 4 per cent., and whether the New York Central will or will not be able to increase its dividend from 4 to 5 per cent.

Among the coal roads Reading has been the object of a severe attack, which depressed the stock to about 42. It looked as if the bull pool in it—which, by the way, was beautifully mismanaged,—was liquidating, and that the bears were taking advantage of it to cover their shorts. One of the firm of Wormser & Co. denied this; said it was absurd, that the bears had been severely punished, etc. But Wall street takes with many grains of salt what the Wormsers say on the bull side of Reading now. They are gentlemen who were credited with being the first to run on the pool, and it was said that the management of it had been taken from them. The only securities of the Reading company which really look cheap now are the general mortgage 4s. The company has always earned the amount of money needed to pay the interest on them, and at any figure below 95, they ought to be a purchase. The suit of the Robert Morris Land Company against the Reading to recover a large quantity of valuable coal lands was looked upon in Wall street merely as a speculative move—part of the bear manipulation which was directed against the stock and bonds of the company.

A midsummer dullness has been over the market most of the time. Large operators are either indisposed to trade or being in the market are content to wait until the effects of the crop movement become more pronounced. Some specialties are active, but the room traders have been doing most of the general buying and selling.

"INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS" PUBLIC ENEMIES.

THE formation of the "Trusts" in industry, to control production and limit if not end competition, goes on. It is evident that the movement is not either trifling or temporary. However difficult it may be to deal with such a force, there is no escape from the necessity. The trusts openly increase; they scarcely consider it worth while to disguise their character; they are indifferent, if not contemptuous, toward the public uneasiness and disapproval; they flaunt their accumulations of foreign and home capital, and they apparently believe it practicable to bear down considerations of public policy by the mere force of their money.

Since, then, the question must be met, it falls upon those who have maintained an American policy, a policy of national independence and development, to defy and repel this new assault. To every friend of Protection, the Trust which proposes to control industrial production, to limit the supply of any needed article, to destroy legitimate and healthy internal competition, and to work the market and its prices at pleasure, is a public enemy, and must be treated as such. Whatever name it may assume, whatever excuse it may allege, whatever occasion and circumstance it may plead, if its real design or its practical operation is to bring about these results it strikes at the vitals of the principle upon which Protection rests.

For it has been declared that if we discourage by a Tariff the incoming of foreign-made goods, the consequence will be the establishment of domestic industries. And if, at first, the cost is increased by the duty which we impose, the growth of our own production, and the influence of a healthy competition among our producers, will presently diminish, if not remove, the difference of price. Experience has justified these claims. The country is wide; its resources are vast and various; when an industry has been protected it has been fostered and developed, its operations have become more skillful and less costly, and its products, improved in character, have diminished in price. There is scarcely a break in this record. The lists of the great industries may be scanned, and it will be seen at every step that Protection, with domestic competition working freely and naturally, has built up production and diminished prices.

But if the Trusts are to destroy internal competition, the

whole fabric of Protection falls. It would be intolerable to set up a barrier against foreign-made goods, and then to foster monopoly inside the barrier.

That competition has been and is excessive in many branches of production is of course true. That there has been a "cut throat" business done in some is true. That profits have often fallen below a fair limit is true. That agreements made to maintain a "living" scale have been broken by dishonest parties to the arrangement is true. But whose fault is all this? Not a fault of the nation, that as a punishment it should be ridden by monopolies. Not of the people, that they should be preyed upon by Trusts. These evils of competition are evils incident to business operations. They come from the deceitfulness and greed of man. The experience of the past was not free from them: nor is any human undertaking without its difficulties, trials, and losses. If men continue to have dishonest traits, the outcroppings of dishonesty and of unfair treatment of each other are certain to be found somewhere.

It is absurd, therefore, to allege that Trusts must be formed as the only adequate cure for over-competition, and to pretend that the whole community must be laid under tribute to cure the internal conflicts of some branches of manufacture. The industries must bear their own burdens. If those engaged in them deal unfairly with each other let the blame and the loss rest on the delinquents.

We draw a line between engagements amongst producers to avoid "cut-throat" competition, and the organization of permanent "Trusts." The former is temporary, it must be renewed from time to time, it leaves each individual free, and guarantees the community that there is not an end of fair competition: the other is the locking up of production in the grasp of a single corporation of the most permanent, powerful, and grasping character. One is tentative, and comparatively public; the other is a finality, and secret. One is voluntary, a mere association to suppress illegitimate methods of business; the other becomes, from its very inception, a combination beyond recall, holding and using every element of force that it has drawn to its embrace, and, above all, extinguishing the natural operation of competition.

That some of the Trusts are international in their scope, as for example that which proposed to control Salt, intensifies their criminality. Such appear as foreign enemies, who having failed in their efforts to crush out our industries by competition, have come now with a new form of attack. But the international feature is only an aggravation of what is intolerable at any rate. It is perfectly plain that if every one of the Trusts had been organized on American soil, by American citizens, with American capital, and with relation strictly to American production, each one of the swarm would have been an unqualified outlaw.

These subjects will engage attention, of course. They will come into Congress. It is impossible not to deal with them openly and directly. The enemies of the Protective system will seek to load them upon the back of Protection. For ourselves we repudiate them, not merely as alien to the Protective principle, but as its natural enemy. We repudiate them, as not only no offspring of the Protective system, but as an outcome of interests which have always assailed it. Protection, so far from being called upon to tolerate them, is bound to denounce and crush them. Such methods of legal treatment as are required to effect their dissolution, and to preserve for the people the operation of natural competition among home producers, it is bound to favor. And of course it follows that any industry which resolves itself into a Trust forfeits its claim to Protection. The Tariff is not to be used by monopoly. If any industry wants the advantage of controlling the market and making the community its slave, it yields, when it attempts such an end, all claim to the fostering influence of the system which the community has ordained for fair dealers. Protection will repudiate it. No place is open on the schedules of the Tariff to an industry organized as a Trust.

THE MONETARY AND BUSINESS SITUATION.

THE monetary and commercial condition of the country has features on one hand satisfactory and on the other discouraging. It cannot be said that the situation shows either assured prosperity or certain disaster. It is apparently a period in which controlling forces are nearly balanced, and from which we may emerge either fortunately or the reverse.

The publication of the statistics of the fiscal year just closed gives us important data from which to draw conclusions. Immigration fell off; the number of immigrants arriving was 438,614, as against 539,815 the previous year. In its political and social aspects this is gratifying; in its business aspect it means that relatively to Europe the United States was regarded by the migrating class as less attractive than it had been.

In the movement of foreign commerce we did a trifle better than in 1887-8. Then there was an adverse balance of merchandise against us of 28 millions. For 1888-9 this is reduced to 2½ millions (\$2,725,677). But in gold, with which our settlements must be made at London, we did much worse than this. The nett loss of gold to the United States, in the fiscal year, was substantially 50 millions of dollars, (\$49,667,427), the greatest loss we have suffered in twenty years with the exception of 1871 (\$57,802,647), and 1875, (\$53,284,184), both these years being bad ones, for in 1871 we were drawing toward the crash of 1873, and in 1875 we were struggling to escape from the paralysis it had caused.

If we look back over the foreign movements of merchandise and gold from 1870, we shall be impressed with the conviction that there have been a period of depression, and a period of prosperity, while now there is a period of hesitation and uncertainty,—a time of slack water between tides. The nett export of gold in 1870 was 21½ millions of dollars, and until 1877 the tide ran that way. For eight years our gold flowed away from us without a pause, the total loss of the period being 249½ millions of dollars. The whole of that time was one of vicious conditions—of inflation until 1873, and of stagnation after. But in 1878 the gold came this way,—a little over 4 millions,—and during a period of six years, to 1883 inclusive, this continued without cessation. We received altogether 187½ millions of dollars. Since 1883 the pendulum has swung back and forth. We have had alternately loss of gold and gain of gold. In 1884, 1886, and 1889, we lost—altogether 90 millions; in 1885, 1887, and 1888, we gained, the total gain being 77 millions.

The merchandise movement of the two decades shows the same general conditions. From 1870 to 1873 inclusive, the balance was heavily against us, and in 1874 and 1875 the former's gain balanced the latter's loss. But by 1876 we had begun to show the results of retrenchment, and though gold was still running out,—in a slender stream,—we began to buy less than we sold. For twelve years, 1876-87, the balance of trade in merchandise was in our favor, some years, as 1877-1881, our excess of exports being enormous. But gradually the balance in our favor declined; in 1887 it was but 24 millions, and in 1888 the scale had turned to 28 millions against us. Our good times of selling more than we bought, and having the account squared in gold from Europe, had ceased.

The loss of fifty millions in gold last year points to an important conclusion regarding foreign investments in this country. It signifies that they did not increase. If new investments were made, old ones were closed out. It may be estimated that the immigrants brought us as much gold as our tourists to Europe took away from us,—perhaps 50 millions for each class. Then we have to account for the annual payment of interest on the debts we owe Europe, and this very probably is fairly represented by our loss of gold. It looks, as we have said, as though the country had not received an increased investment line from foreign capitalists. They too have been at a stand in their judgment whether we were going to do well, or not.

Upon this point there can be but one sound conclusion. The development of the country is far from complete. In some lines

it has just fairly begun. In the construction of railroads an enormous work is yet to be performed. But there must be discrimination. In some quarters, in the West and the Southwest, it has been disastrously overdone, so that remedies which are impossible and unbearable are proposed for its relief. But there are other quarters where railroads must be built, and will be built, in the yet undeveloped South and in sections of the older settled parts of the country. It is for investors to judge whether a road is prudently located,—whether it is in a situation to receive, under the conditions which have been created by the railways, a sufficient share of traffic. There are old roads, built in times of inflation, and so over capitalized, which cannot earn a fair return; there are other roads dishonestly capitalized, which of course cannot do so; and there are still others improperly located, which are as badly off. Either of these classes may well repel investment, and in case of a road which presents more than one of these organic defects, the avoidance of disaster could be only miraculous. There are still possible many new enterprises, if they are well located, honestly built, and capitalized at cost, while it is idle to hope to adjust the whole business situation of the country, by means of arbitrary "Trusts" or otherwise, to the necessities of roads which are economically unsound, and so doomed to failure.

The financial situation, as affected by action of the Treasury Department and the legislation of Congress, is unchanged. We stand where we did, six years ago. Nothing has been done. The surplus collections of revenue continue. The coinage of silver continues. The silver certificates have become the ordinary currency of the country. Mr. Windom buys bonds in the market, at a premium, but he buys comparatively few. The financial methods of the Government continue to be a hand-to-mouth, happy-go-lucky policy.

Offsetting these, however, to some extent, is the almost certain prospect of a large sale of our breadstuffs in Europe. The American crop this year is good, while that of all Central and Eastern Europe and India is bad. Wheat and corn must be drawn from us, and at better prices. It will make business for the railroads, it will increase our credit with Europe, and it will check the outflow of gold.

To sum up, then: the situation has no controlling features, good or bad. Conditions are balanced. The outcome must be observed with caution. Investments will do well if placed with discrimination. Much must depend as to the financial future on the good sense of Congress, and the courage and ability of the Executive Department. How much dependence can be placed on either we cannot here consider.

THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL: M. RENAN'S SECOND VOLUME.¹

[NOTICE IN TWO PARTS. PART I.]

IN the period treated in the second volume of his work, "Judaism" according to M. Renan, is born, Iahveh the national God of the Jews, becomes through a kind of return to the old patriarchal Elohim, the Creator of Heaven and Earth. He becomes above all a just God, which national gods never are. About a thousand years before Christ, the Israelite religion which has since been called Judaism, did not exist. The religion of David and Solomon did not materially differ from that of the neighboring peoples in Palestine, though a sagacious eye might detect the germs which were to develop later on; this was left to the prophets whose work was preserved by the reform and organization of Ezra. Judaism henceforth sums up the whole religious work of mankind, since Christianity and Islam are but lateral branches of it. The work of the Israelite genius was in reality only damaged in the eighteenth century after Christ, when it became very doubtful to somewhat cultivated minds whether things in this world were regulated by a just God. With such thoughts as these M. Renan opens the second volume of what may be the crowning work of his life.

David when once on the throne displayed the same qualities which had procured his accession. He does not appear to have

ever committed any useless crime; he was only cruel when there was profit to be derived from it. Yet in spite of this bad opinion we would be justified in not believing the account of his taking Bathsheba as a wife. Her position in the harem made her an object of envy and ill will. David was not a saint, but his memory should be cleared of so abominably planned a murder as that of his servant Uriah the Hittite. In one regard David was wiser than Saul, for he acted justly towards the ancient inhabitants of the soil, the Canaanites, favored their fusion with the Israelites, considered them as his subjects, and employed them in honorable posts. In another direction national growth was exhibited. The distinctions between the ancient tribes were fading away. The Benjaminites had been so closely connected with the men of Judah in the making of royalty, that the two tribes became henceforth almost undistinguishable from each other.

It was in war more especially that a new era was inaugurated. What had characterized the epoch of the Judges, and had led to the defeats of Israel, were the want of precaution and the inferiority of arms. David provided weapons of defense and stored them in the citadel of Jerusalem. In fact David had at hand the proper material for a regular army. An army in ancient times could nearly always trace its origin to a band of robbers. As a matter of course these brigands, their authority being recognized over a certain area of country, became the natural protectors of those who labored for them. It was in this that order was established in the land by the brigand converted into a policeman.

The eleventh century B. C. witnessed the heroic life of Israel correspondingly similar to the Greeks of the same period depicted in Homer's poems. The warlike spirit was forced by the Philistines from whom Israel learned the lesson which enabled her to overcome her enemies—by no means a unique instance in history of the hereditary enemy becoming the educator of the rival nation. After subduing them David raised from among the Philistines a troop of mercenaries whom he made his body-guard—which, like the Prætorian guard afterwards, became a power when disputes as to dynastic succession arose. Many Philistine words were doubtless introduced into Hebrew at the time of David. The language of the Philistines was a Pelasgic dialect.

If the history of this period were given in detail it would consist largely of war and cruelty. The kingdom of the saints was not founded by saints. The poetry and halo woven about David are of later origin. It may be that David, who was fond of poetry, composed some songs expressive of his triumph and gratitude to God, but it does not seem as if any of the psalms could well be attributed to him, with the exception of the 18th, which was ascribed to him in the time of Hezekiah.

David was in many things essentially modern. We certainly possess more than one page of history written in David's own time. These pages have a reasonable, almost a rationalist tone, which cannot fail to strike the reader. The story of the revolt of Absalom, and the various scenes therein, are described as taking place between men who discuss with one another like enlightened politicians and sensible soldiers. David was the tool of neither priests nor prophets, though he recognized their influence. Like Charlemagne, David was king of the priests; but he was also their master. Like the king of France, he held theocracy under firm control while starting from a thorough-paced theocratic principle.

The old age of David witnessed a weakening of his power,—indeed the Semitic east never knew how to found a dynasty. His long reign excited a good deal of smouldering impatience. Like Augustus he became humane and mild when it was no longer necessary for him to commit a crime. The tribe of Judah, which raised him to the throne, was jealous of the favors bestowed on the Benjaminites, for David, like modern politicians, thought himself sure of his friends, and was only concerned to placate his enemies. Judah was the soul of Absalom's revolt. Before David died "he showed the perfidious blackness of his hypocrite spirit" in the case of Joab and Shimei. The latter he had pardoned, when generosity was compulsory upon him, but he commissioned Solomon to bring his hoar head down to the grave with blood, and Joab, whom he owed so much, he would treat in the same wise.

With the sanction of David's word Solomon's accession was not fraught with much difficulty. Adonijah was not at all dangerous. He was in love with Abishag, the young Shunamite. He could console himself for the loss of the kingdom, but not for that of Abishag. Adonijah, Joab, Shimei, were, for motives which may be described as a mixture of reasons of state and fanaticism, put out of the way.

We know less of the history of Solomon than of David, because we possess no original documents of his time. The account of Solomon in the first book of Kings is written by an unfriendly hand. If true, the government of Solomon would have been one of the hardest and most tyrannical that ever existed. The writer seems to represent the tax-payer of small intelligence. The state of affairs was all the more galling because Jerusalem and Judah

¹HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL, From the Reign of David up to the Capture of Samaria. By Ernest Renan. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1889.

alone benefited by the burdens imposed upon the nation. The "wisdom" of which Solomon was possessed was nothing that would turn the popular mind towards him; it means political ability, the art of governing as understood in the East. Solomon's policy marked the side of profane development in Israel,—the opposition to it represented the ideal life which revolutionized the nation under the name of prophetism. If Israel had had no other than the worldly life it would not have been found a place in history. "In the materialist sense happy the people which has no history. In the idealist sense, happy the people which has its place in the annals of intelligence. A people becomes glorious by its revolutionists, by those who bring about its ruin, by those whom it has treated with contumely and killed and outraged," says M. Renan. Solomon's alliance with Egypt was the first step in the career of profane politics, an alliance which brought in its wake much that we would call civilizing and refining. The relations with Tyre exercised a still greater influence in the same direction. His naval operations, made possible through the relations with Tyre, brought many ornamental objects from India. He also formed a body of cavalry and acquired a set of war chariots. These new ways naturally excited great antipathy among those who clung to the ancient agricultural or nomad tendency, and were opposed to luxury and the development of wealth.

The part of Solomon's work which produced most impression on the minds of both his contemporaries and posterity were the edifices of Jerusalem, though there was nothing very original in his art. Egypt supplied the models and Tyre the workmen. Solomon occupies no place in the history of the theology and of the religious sentiment in Israel; and yet by building the temple he marks a decisive movement in religious history. He has the same rationalistic tone as David; he never consults the *urim* and *thummim* nor the prophets. Dreams alone have a significance for him. "The extraordinary precocity of the Hebrew mind has often led to the appearance among the Israelites of certain moral and intellectual phenomena before they have ripened among other peoples. It is not out of place, when speaking of Solomon, to use the words reason and toleration. Fanaticism at all events was an absent element in the king's character."

The efforts of modern architects to reconstruct the temple of Jerusalem after the data of the historical books, have failed and always will fail. These descriptions, made from memory by narrators devoid of all notions of architecture, are full of impossibilities and contradictions; not a single figure in them is accurate. The men of the East never count, and yet they always name some precise number.

The temple was originally a royal chapel. The king was working in the interest of his dynasty; the people are silent, and appear indifferent. The first *Thora* was conceived in a spirit of reaction against the temple. Mosaism is in one sense only a reply to Solomon. But the exclusion of the living figure in the art of Solomon proves that puritan Iahveism preached by the prophets had its roots back as far as this time. Much of the description of worship in Solomon's time is true only of the second temple. The liturgical role of a high priest with a functional preëminence over his brethren did not exist at this remote period.

Much that has been ascribed to Solomon must be awarded to others. The song of Solomon, written at a much later period, "contains the expression of the angry feelings of true Israel, which has remained simple in its mode of life, with regard to a reign for which it had paid dearly, and from which it had derived so little profit." If chapters X. to XX. and the first 16 verses of the Book of Proverbs do in reality date from the time of Solomon, they were not in any way his personal work; the most that can be admitted is that Solomon had the proverbs collected. No one ever composed proverbs as a consecutive work and of set purpose. Amidst the multitude of fanciful stories the historical reality is about this: A thousand years B. C. there was in a small acropolis of Syria, a petty sovereign, very intelligent, free from national prejudices, understanding nothing as to what was the true vocation of his race, wise according to the standard of the times, and not superior in morality to the average Eastern monarch. His intelligence was evidently his chief characteristic; it rapidly acquired for him a renown for philosophy and science which each succeeding age comprehended according to the prevailing fashion, and thus Solomon was in turn a parabolist, naturalist, sceptic, magician, astronomer, astrologer, alchemist, cabbalist. His reign must be regarded as an error in the general course of the history of Israel. It left the nation in bankruptcy. But in politics no share is ever quite valueless. Even great blunders are converted by process of time into great fortunes. Some have dated the frame work of the Hexateuch from this period, but the only part which seems to go back so far is the geographical map in the tenth chapter of Genesis.

Rehoboam appears to have been a man of limited intelligence and obstinate disposition. His unwillingness to remit the taxes, and the active plotting of Jeroboam, caused the long smouldering

discontent to burst forth into flame. The two kingdoms of Israel and Judah were formed. This breach was by no means a sudden thing. The opposition of these two denominations, Judah and Israel, was already in existence in the time of Saul. The efforts afterwards made to join the two fragments together were destined to failure.

The effect of the division of a kingdom already small by itself, into two rival states was an extremely lowering one. All the material progress made during the reigns of David and Solomon was lost. The temple in Jerusalem had been completed only a few years, and at that time it had not the prestige which it acquired later. Jeroboam had no idea that he was committing a religious crime when he chose the place of worship for his kingdom outside of Jerusalem. For two hundred years the most fruitful religious development will be found in the northern kingdom. The prophets had opposed the building of the temple and had encouraged schism. Bethel and Shiloh possessed a great number of these inspired men, who were extremely revered by the population. Crushed in Jerusalem by the authority of the house of David, the genius of Israel developed itself chiefly in the North. Jeroboam undid all that David and Solomon had done, and restored the state of affairs which had existed during the reign of Saul.

The true spirit of Israel, thwarted by Solomon, now resumed its ascendancy with great elasticity. The prophets applied themselves to reviving the ancient traditions, to reconciling them, and establishing some order among them. The traditions from Harren of the patriarchs, of the sojourn of Israel in Egypt, were now written down. It was in the tenth century too that were collected the songs and stories which make up the lost "Book of the Wars of Iahoch" and the Book of Jashar.

With the succession of Asa to the throne of David towards the year 930 B. C. a new era opened in Jerusalem. Through motives which we now find it impossible to appreciate, owing to our scanty information concerning that period, Asa in religious matters adopted a line of conduct which differed totally from that of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. He substituted in place of Solomon's tolerance a system of proscription against every one who in religious practice was not a pure Israelite. The party of the prophets had gained the ascendancy. They established the dynasty of David by claiming for it divine right. Not one of the military chiefs would have ventured to dream of dethroning the man who was believed to be anointed by God himself. No revolution was possible under the rules of such a theocracy.

CYRUS ADLER.

A THUNDERGUST.

WHO has not watched a thundergust at the close of a sultry day? But of those who have done so, how many have paused to note the regularity of its growth and the splendid mechanism (if I may be forgiven so vile a word) of its climax and subsidence. When Herbert Spencer constructed his theory of the evolution, equilibration and dissolution of force, I think he must have been studying a thundergust.

I am out tramping and near sunset stretch my length beneath a spreading beech tree for ten minutes' rest. I have a little volume of Virgil's *Bucolics* in my pocket, ('tis an excellent companion, friend), and this will be a capital spot to devour an eclogue by way of refection. Why, the very words fit my case:

"Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi
Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avenâ:"

The beech is here, the slender pipe might have been, why may I not imagine myself Tityrus?

There before me lies a lovely bit of woodland inviting me with its green glooms; at my back a great field of whispering corn; a meadow in front, with cows, (what *would* a meadow be without cows?) And just across the tipsy post-and-rail fence, at the right, a dusty road with an abandoned woodshed on its further side. I glance at this latter embellishment and apostrophize it in the words of the Dane:

"Nay, then, I have an eye of you."

For it is evident a gust is coming up rapidly, and the shed shall serve me as a friend in need that I be not presently ducked. The red globe of the sun has disappeared behind a towering bank of vaporous and fast-advancing cloud, and, even as I gaze, the last patch of blue dies out half regretfully. Virgil is more cheerful than the sky and I read on till a meadow-lark distracts my attention; then a robin, clearly anticipating an excitement, hops in a flurry upon a post and craning his head sideways, takes in the atmospheric situation with his left eye.

I turn a leaf and find myself quite hungry, even after finishing my eclogue; so continuing:

"Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant."

Why, to be sure, there are the cattle munching away and

looking very warm; they want the rain, and are going to get it. A great black outrider of the storm is moving hitherward in that regal manner known but to clouds; a little breezy sigh,—just a reminder that nature is not dead but sleeping,—wafts across the meadow, barely compelling an obeisance from the taller spears of timothy. Then there falls a hush so profound as to become appalling,—a silence pregnant with potencies,—and as I look upward into the recesses of the beech, I observe that every twig has suddenly ceased its twirling and is holding its leaves quite still as though impelled by a wish to listen for the whisper of a long expected voice. The myriad cadences of the wood have stopped as if by a preconcerted signal; it grows so still that I hear the crunch of two of the nearest cows as they continue their contemplative cud-chewing, and even the swish of their tails against the sleek angles of their hips. I rise on my elbow as though a presence compelled attention; the ticking of my watch becomes pronounced as the staccato of a distant tattoo, and even as I listen there is the premonition of a cry upon the air. A certain indefinable something indicates a commotion in the west; there is a movement near the extreme limit of the corn,—fully three field-lengths beyond me,—while, on the opposite side, the edge of the forest gives a shudder of expectation, sending fleeting shadows up and down the greenery. Overhead the slate-colored clouds speed at a gallant pace, and now they descend rapidly, curling and reforming, unfolding and again contracting within themselves like volumes of etherealized steam. By this time the movement in the corn has reached that part of it at my back, and I hear the gossip of the keen-edged leaves as they slide in sibilant emphasis against one another; so also the shiver of the further trees has touched the bit of wood-land immediately opposite to me, and suddenly a line of light shoots athwart the leafy surface. The poplars and silver-maples turn up the whites of their eyes in a single glance of deprecation and yield weakly to the imperious kisses of the breeze. A pallor overspreads the foliage, fair as desire on a woman's face, and ere I am aware of it, down comes the wind with loosened rein and every nerve at stretch; downward and onward, up and away, tumbling into eddies along the rutted middle of the road, swirling in Lilliputian cyclones at the brown margins of the grass-patches, and in very wantonness whistling through the holes in the posts of the moss-grown fence. The corn scolds and sways, the timothy prostrates itself in adulation, and the trees wildly toss their arms in a tumult, through which roars a peal of thunder with the magnificent bass of a now completed harmony.

I have come to a sitting posture, and tucked the *Bucolics* into my pocket in deference to the vellum binding which takes not kindly to rain; so now I scramble to my feet and decide to get to cover; yes, and quickly too, for here they come,—the first drops,—like the opening words of a prologue. They fall with slow, flat-footed deliberation, one at a time, instinct with an individuality which causes each to encircle itself within its own particular circumference of dislocated dust. They pat the road affectionately, leaving spots an inch in diameter, and I can nearly run between them as I hurry towards the wood-shed. It is a close race, and if I would go free of a wetting I am minded to scud withal. The drops come faster, the size inversely to the number, and as I tumble into the shed, have fairly lost their individuality in the sheeny body of the rain. Listen to it coming in mad precipitancy across the green miles! Hear the squadrons wheeling and charging in wild career, and sweeping onward in superb rhythm!

I pick up a board to improvise a seat in the further corner of my retreat, and in the act it seems to turn to a mirror of all phosphorescent glories; a flash momentarily blinds me; there is a crash, a rattle, a concussion as of huge blocks tumbling in vast spaces and rolling up to the zenith; then a rending and splitting as though forty thousand giants were tearing forty thousand pieces of titanic muslin, and the thunder rolls away and dies in a sullen roar in the bosom of the East. "That was a sharp one," I soliloquize. For answer the rain sings divinely among the branches. Every leaf has become a laughing fountain of refreshment; small rivulets find their way elusively down the mossy ridges at the roots of trees and pass on to swell the temporary creeks at the roadside; and even as I try to mark their courses, there are wafted to me the ineffable odors of a hundred fragrant tufts and woody ferns, yielding a portion of their souls in the ecstasy of a satisfied longing and breathing perfume in exchange for joy.

The rain is now a sheet frayed at the edges, blown in wavering, translucent folds and scudding like a coward before the boisterous bragging of the wind. Again the lightning flares, the thunder booms across the rended zenith, and then the wind sighs away, the slanted pour droops to a vertical douche, and the gust is at the acme of its power. It is a good time to bring forth the *Bucolics*, which for some moments have been hinting of their presence in my breast-pocket as my breathing brought the volume into gentle contact with my ribs.

A near-by dripping arouses me; it is the plash of the drops as they fall from the roof of the shed into the little line of pools at the base. Doubtless the dripping has continued for some while, but has been lost in the multiplicity of sounds which surrounded me. How should I know,—I who have been with *Meliæbus* hearkening to the shepherd's praise of his fair *Amaryllys*? Now that the rain has nearly ceased, the individual notes come into sudden prominence amid the general liquid melliflence, and I glance up at the clouds not quite unprepared to find them breaking into irregular masses, black and threatening still, yet showing the inevitable smile which lies behind every frown if we have but patience to wait. The lightning is playing its game of hide and seek far to the eastward and the tardy thunder contents itself with a growl which had been ominous were it not momentarily more distant. And look! There in the West a sudden burst of glory. The corn is tipped with fire, the horns of the meek cows gleam like those of rams gilded for the sacrifice. The woods have become a *Psyche's* bower resplendent in color and decked in the jewels of a myriad tiny rainbows. Innumerable wood-folk are again grown vociferous; from among the meadow-grass pulses the universal tintinabulation of numberless crickets; the very roadway laughs in the sun and in its puddles images the eternal loveliness of a half unveiled sky.

A parting shaft falls level across the far horizon line. I hear the plodding footfalls of a yoke of oxen as they toil homeward pashing the mud. The Eastern shadows bear their first touch of mystery. Ah! sweet *Virgilius*, it was the same with thee:

"Adspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juveni
Et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras."

I close the book; it is time to go home. How fresh the gust has made the air! It will be cool to-night.

FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IT is almost too late to do more than call attention to some of the points in Sir J. William Dawson's "*Modern Science in Bible Lands*," (London: Hodder & Stoughton), since the work has already furnished the theme for a considerable number of reviews and even magazine articles. The tendency of the work may be summed up by saying that it is the interesting talk of a geologist who believes in the Biblical account of creation, who considers the deluge an historical fact, and who boldly denies the evolution doctrine. Whatever side of these important questions a person may take, this book is of great value both because of the material it contains, and of the method it exhibits. Principal Dawson is rather uncomplimentary when speaking of the Biblical critics, and he intimates that a little common sense and a better acquaintance with the results of modern science would be more serviceable than a vexatious verbal criticism. There is one valuable suggestion which seems to have been overlooked by all Bible students, as well as by the reviewers of Sir Wm. Dawson's book. To illustrate the fact that the book of Genesis agrees with modern science he takes up the question of marriage, and argues that the matriarchal system, with what it implies, preceded the patriarchal. This matriarchate he finds an allusion to in the declaration: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife." If the system of marriage in vogue in later times had been described the statement would have been reversed. The argument drawn of course is that we actually have in the earlier chapters of Genesis an account of Primitive man.

THE death of Prof. Alexander Johnston, to which a brief allusion was made last week, deprives Princeton of one of its ablest and most useful teachers. He was one of the younger members of the Faculty, but he already had made a deep and distinct mark both as a professor of jurisprudence and political economy, and as a writer of political history. His "*History of American Politics*" is a master-piece of its kind, and so objective in its method as to leave its readers entirely in the dark as to its author's personal convictions. His "*History of the United States*" disputes with those of Mr. Scudder and Mr. Eggleston the first place among text-books. And he had on hand other plans of a still more extensive character, which would have given him a high place among our writers on history and politics, if he had been spared to complete them.

Personally he was every inch a man and a Christian, and his influence over his students was always ennobling and beautiful. His death was not unexpected, as his health had been failing for more than a year past, so that the College authorities had been obliged to give him a temporary release from work. But his active temperament made it all but impossible for him to give himself up to the absolute rest which his system required for its recuperation.

THE *Independent* publishes its annual census of the churches, showing a total communicant membership of 12,812,024 in the Protestant bodies, a gain of 321,792 during the year. It reports a Roman Catholic population of 7,855,294, or 4,438,019 communicant members, if calculated at the same ratio as in the Protestant bodies. Grouping the larger subdivisions into collective denominations, we find they stand as follows:

	Churches	Ministers	Communicants
Methodists,	50,680	29,770	4,723,881
Roman Catholics,	7,424	7,956	4,438,019
Baptists,	46,624	32,017	4,078,589
Presbyterians,	13,349	9,786	1,180,113
Lutherans,	6,971	4,151	988,008
Congregationalists,	4,569	4,294	475,608
Episcopalians,	5,159	4,012	459,642
Reformed,	2,058	1,378	277,542
German Evangelical,	675	560	125,000
Christian Union,	1,500	500	120,000
Friends,	763	1,017	106,930
Adventists,	1,575	840	100,712
Mennonites,	420	605	100,000
Universalists,	721	691	38,780
Unitarians,	381	491	20,000
Swedenborgians,	100	113	6,000
Moravians,	98	111	11,219
Total of 1889,	142,767	98,322	17,250,043
Total of 1888,	138,885	94,457	16,658,032

These figures do not include a few of the smaller bodies, like the Plymouth Brethren—estimated at five or six thousand—the Christadelphians, the Schwenkfelders, the Overcomers, the Sons of the Apocalypse, and some others. The Latter-Day-Saints, the Free Religionists, the Ethical Culturists, the Positivists, the Spiritualists, and the Christian Scientists have been omitted, intentionally, we presume.

* * *

THE courts of New York State have just decided an important test case as to the right to keep bees in a locality where the comfort of neighbors is diminished by their proximity. The prosecutor claimed that his children have been kept in terror and his horses made unmanageable by stings from bees kept on a neighboring messuage, and he sued to have them declared a nuisance. The National Bee-Keepers' Association undertook the defense, seeing the importance of the precedent involved. But the Association has been beaten both in the lower court and in that of final resort, and an injunction has been issued for the removal of the bees as a nuisance. This seems but fair. It does not put an end to bee-keeping, but it compels those who undertake this industry to establish themselves in premises where their bees will not prove an annoyance to their neighbors. While bees are harmless enough to those who are familiar with them, and have acquired the nerve to treat them fearlessly, they are a source of very serious danger to other people and to animals, especially when either of these offend their delicate sense of smell—even by so small and unavoidable a cause as being in a perspiration!

REVIEWS.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES: its History from the Earliest Settlements. [International Education Series: Vol. XI.] By Richard G. Boone, A. M., Professor of Pedagogy in Indiana University. Pp. xv. and 402. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS is an exceedingly valuable addition to the series edited by Prof. William T. Harris. It covers new and unoccupied ground. There have been partial histories of education in the United States, and surveys of its existing condition by foreigners. And the annual reports of the National Bureau of Education contain a vast amount of scattered information on the subject. But this is the first attempt to reduce the subject to an orderly arrangement within the limits of a handy volume.

The book does not exactly correspond to its title. The first hundred pages are strictly historical. After that Prof. Boone proceeds with what the Germans would call the *statistik* of the subject,—an orderly and well systematized account of the existing situation. Now much more than a hundred pages are needed to do justice to the proper history, and our author has not given himself room enough. As a consequence he has touched very lightly on some points of great interest and others he has left untouched altogether. The significance of the "German Society" established in 1754 by Franklin and others—not to be confounded with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft* of 1765, which still exists,—is hardly brought out on page 55. It was an agency to break down the barrier of language between the two nationalities of the State, and was completely defeated by the resistance of the Germans. And the similar resistance of the Germans to the establishment of a Common School System in our own days should have been noticed,

as should the controversy over the Catholic Parochial Schools within the past half century. Georgetown College is only mentioned in a table; nor is any other Catholic institution mentioned except St. Sulice at Baltimore, and the proposed University at Washington; and the name of Abp. Carroll is not to be found.

Prof. Boone begins with a sketch of the place which education occupied in the attention of Europe at the time of the discovery of America, especially in connection with the Reformation. He proceeds to trace the use of the school system in colonial days, giving the Dutch credit for having made the start in 1621, and the Virginians for having followed them closely in point of time, while of course to New England is due the credit of thorough and systematic work. He quotes freely from the laws of Massachusetts and Connecticut on the subject, and gives the name and location of some notable schools. But we should like some fuller evidence that Connecticut kept pace with Massachusetts and with her own profession on the subject. In Dr. Chandler's "Life of Dr. Sam. Johnson" it is said that Connecticut fell greatly behind before the founding of Yale College. The early colleges and their methods are discussed, but not so as to bring out—as Prof. Deman has done—the derivation of their methods of organization from the English college in the worst period of its decay.

He finds a distinctly new era in education, as in other things, with the beginning of the half century of struggle which resulted in 1783 in the independence of America. We should rather have fixed the date at the beginning of the Great Awakening in the fourth decade of the century, as that marks the opening of a new intellectual era in American history. In this period ten new colleges were added to the three founded in the strictly colonial era, and education was cut more loose of ecclesiastical connections. It should have been noticed that the University of Pennsylvania was the first to assume the higher title, doing so in 1778: and Prof. Boone is not correct in describing it as a State University (p. 77 and 203), as it never has been other than a close corporation, and has received neither endowment nor favors from the State. Before the end of the century there were eleven others founded. Of these Williams was the most notable, and the account of its origin on page 75 is singularly inadequate. It grew out of the battle between Orthodoxy and Unitarianism in Massachusetts.

The third period recognized is that of reorganization by the centralization of authority over the common schools to correct the defects of local initiative,—a period which had Horace Mann and Frederick Barnard as its first representatives. Along with this comes the better training of teachers in normal schools, and the creation of permanent school funds. On pages 91-2 it is shown that sixteen of the twenty-four States which shared in the distribution of 1836-7 "set aside their quota, in whole or in part, as a fund whose revenue should go to the maintenance of the common schools." Eight States thus gave all they got to education, while the other eight divided it between the schools and internal improvements. In the colleges there has been an era of reorganization also, in the enlargement of the curriculum of study and the consequent resort to the elective system to avoid murdering the students by over-work. This change is traced very fully from the first instruction in elementary physics to the elaborate courses of the present day. But we do not find that Prof. Boone is aware of the part taken by the University of Pennsylvania in this development. Rev. Chas. F. Thwing, a New England writer and an expert in this field, says: "The most comprehensive scheme of study of any college of this (eighteenth) century was that of the University of Pennsylvania. From its foundation in 1755 the scheme was most liberal. The course in mathematics was as extended as is now to be found in many institutions, and physics and chemistry occupied a large part of the last two years."

We will not follow Prof. Boone into the account of the existing state of affairs. He writes in a calm and objective fashion, with no apparent grinding of axes; and while every one will find what he thinks are mistakes in the perspective, nobody will deny that the author has taken great pains to produce a very useful book.

T.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

CONSIDERING all the circumstances of the case, it seems hardly worth while to further perpetuate the literary fame of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. If he have any claim to be remembered, it might be for his career in public affairs, and perhaps for his administration of English rule in Ireland. But it is his "Letters" to his son that have been the float for his fame, and when one remembers what sort of ideas of life the letters contain, in connection with the fact that the son, after having them all bestowed upon him (did he read them?) proved a very commonplace and not over excellent sort of person, the doubt is increased whether the printing-presses might not be set at better work than the reproduction of the "Letters." A selection

from them has been made, however, by Mr. Charles Sayle, and the volume is issued in the Camelot Series, (London: Walter Scott). Mr. Sayle furnishes what is the most readable, and doubtless the most important, portion of the book, a Prefatory Note, giving the biographic details concerning Lord Chesterfield and his son.

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, who is one of our American "humorists," and a very popular one with people who greatly enjoy the sort of humor he offers this pessimistic world, has issued a book of reminiscence,—though Mr. W. is yet young,—entitled "People I've Smiled With, Recollections of a Merry Little Life," (New York: Cassell & Co.) An introductory chapter is added by Mr. John A. Cockerill, the journalist, who says the little book "is a reflex of his own happy buoyant nature," and after dipping into it here and there we are inclined to say that this apparently favorable suggestion of its quality is not undeserved. There is a tone of cheerful vivacity all through it, with occasional lapses into "humor," while the major portion of the matter is both shrewd and kindly. Especially good are the observations on his experience in England,—where his efforts to afford entertainment proved highly successful. Many of them have a sensible and critical flavor.

"The Story of Helen Davenant," by Violet Fane, (Appleton's "Town and Country Library") is a reprint from a low and objectionable class of English fiction, which we are surprised that a house like that of Messrs. Appleton should countenance. It is probably the fact however that the demands of these many short interval "Libraries" are so insatiate that to provide them with matter really worth reprinting is an impossibility. But that being the case, does it not seem in point to suggest that the periodical fiction business is badly overdone, and that a halt may be properly called in what is really a demoralizing proceeding? "The Story of Helen Davenant" is a flashy, silly (or worse than silly) story, in the manner of Rhoda Broughton, but without any of that writer's ability. We dare to say that Messrs. Appleton would never have accepted it upon merit.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A MEMOIR of Richard Henry Lee is being prepared by his great grandson, C. H. Lee, of Leesburg, Va.

Little, Brown & Co. are to publish in the coming autumn a book by Margaret Deland, called "Florida Days."

The following is a list of some of the principal new books which may be looked for in the autumn publishing season: J. B. Du Chaillu, "The Viking Age;" W. J. Courthope, "Life of Pope;" Lady Dufferin, "Our Viceregal Life in India;" "Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe;" J. Cotter Morison, "Collected Essays," with preface by John Morley; G. Scharf, "Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots;" Spencer Walpole, "Life of Lord John Russell."

The second part of Mr. George O. Seilhamer's "History of the American Theatre" is nearly ready. It bears the title "During the Revolution and After." The third and last part is in preparation, with the title "Last Years of the Eighteenth Century."

Mrs. Oliphant is engaged on a topographical account of Edinburgh.

Mr. Burg's "History of the Early Byzantine Empire" is actually printed, but will not be published by Messrs. Macmillan until autumn.

It is said that Mr. J. F. Farmer, the compiler of "Americanisms—Old and New," is making a slang dictionary, which, both by its comprehensiveness and by its historical treatment, is intended to supersede all previous works of the kind. It is described as a dictionary of the heterodox speech of all classes, from the middle of the sixteenth century to the present time. The unwritten colloquialisms of society, and the jargon of sportsmen, of criminals, of artists, of workmen, and of professional men will all be given.

The poems of Frederick Tennyson, brother of Lord Tennyson, are to be reprinted in London. They were first published in 1854.

"Selections from Wordsworth," chronologically arranged and edited by A. J. George, will be published soon by D. C. Heath & Co.

It is reported that Dr. Nausen's book, descriptive of his journey across Greenland, to which we have made some reference, has brought the author \$12,500 in advance from Messrs. Longman. It will not be published until next spring.

Henry Holt & Co. make the interesting announcement that the lamented Professor Alexander Johnston of Princeton left in their hands, ready for the press, a second "History of the United

States," written on a plan somewhat similar to his already well-known text-book, but suited to a shorter course.

Two "gift books" which are likely to be very popular will appear in London shortly. One is a "Fairy Book," edited by Mr. Andrew Lang, and illustrated by Mr. Jacob Hood. The other is a variation on the birthday book idea, which after so long a success is now pretty well exhausted. This is a "Book of Wedding Days," with nearly 100 illustrations by Mr. Walter Crane. It is to be dedicated—in a poem by the Earl of Rosslyn—to the Princess of Wales.

Macmillan & Co. expect to publish this month an edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," annotated by Mr. John Saunders.

"Life and Letters of Maria Mitchell" is the title of a book in preparation by a sister of Miss Mitchell. The correspondence is rich in letters of Herschel, Humboldt, and other famous people.

A recent event in the publishing world of England is the appearance of the first volume of a sixpenny re-issue of "Morley's Universal Library." The volume, "Sheridan's Plays," contains 320 pages of admirably clear type, and in general appearance is decidedly superior to the ordinary run of cheap editions. Altogether it is decidedly one of the cheapest publications ever issued from the printing press.

Mr. T. W. Alger has written a book which is soon to be published, called "Englishmen in the French Revolution," giving an account of some of those who were drawn into the struggle, such as Dillon, Ward, O'Moran, etc., (who were guillotined), and Mary Wolstonecraft, Thomas Paine, and others.

Dr. Hugo Winckler has in press in London an important work on the early history of the ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia, entitled "Untersuchungen zur Alt-orientalischen Geschichte," in which he arrives at some new and important conclusions. Among the texts published in this work are revised copies of the "Babylonian Canon" and of the Chronicle of Nabonidus.

Mr. Naake, of the British Museum, has discovered some printing in Polish, which is the earliest known specimen of work of that kind. It is a hymn addressed to the Virgin Mary, and was sung by Polish troops before going into battle.

A West Indian Creole named J. J. Thomas has written a book in defense of the negroes in the British colonies of the Atlantic and against Mr. Froude's views of them expressed in his recent book. Mr. Thomas calls his book "Froudacity." He insists on the rapid intellectual and moral improvement of the negro race.

Captain Daniel Appleton, head of the business department of D. Appleton & Co., has been elected to succeed Emmons Clark as colonel of the celebrated New York Seventh Regiment.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. announce two more of the carefully prepared educational works for which their house has such reputation: "General History," by P. V. N. Meyers, President of Belmont College, and "Gradation, a First Latin Reader," by Messrs. Headley and Kingdon,—revised for American schools by William C. Collar, Headmaster of the Boston Latin School.

A good deal of curiosity has been awakened by the rumor that the Duke of Argyll is writing a political novel.

So much has been written about Henrik Ibsen during the last few weeks, and so little, comparatively speaking, is known of a writer who, whatever may be his shortcomings, is, after all, a man of genius, that some may be glad to hear of the approaching publication, in a German translation, of Henrik Jaeger's "Henrik Ibsen (1828-1888): a Literary Life-Picture." This German authorized version will be illustrated, and it is hoped will be published in September by Mr. H. Minden, of Dresden.

Paul Barron Watson has written a book on "The Swedish Revolution under Gustavus Vasa," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish this month.

Mrs. John Sherwood, author of "A Transplanted Rose," and "Manners and Social Usages," has been decorated with the insignia of Officier d'Académie—an honor conferred by the French Minister of Public Instruction on persons who have distinguished themselves in literary pursuits. It is said to be the first time the decoration has been conferred upon an American woman.

D. C. Heath & Co. announce "Topics in Geography," by W. F. Nichols, and "Modern Facts and Ancient Fancies in Geography," by Jacques W. Redway. Both books, it is stated, will suggest sensible methods of teaching this important subject.

The "Shelley Concordance," which Mr. F. S. Ellis has in preparation, is so far advanced that the compiler hopes to get it to press next year, and have it out in ample season for the Shelley centenary, August 4th, 1892.

A life of the late Duke de Morny, by the present Duke, will be issued in Paris in the autumn. It will relate chiefly to de Morny's public career. Events connected with the *coup d'état*,

and those following the Crimean war, will be treated in the light of documentary evidence.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has not been idle since his sojourn in prison. He has occupied his time by writing a novel to which he has given the title "When We Are Through." It is a picture of social life, not concerned with politics.

Professor Mahaffy is about due at Chautauqua. He left home on the 18th of July for Quebec, and was to travel to Chautauqua by easy stages. He will remain there until August 16th, lecturing, and will return home early in September.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

MR. BRET HARTE will write his next serial story for *Pick-Me-Up*, the London "Society" Journal.

A new story by Mrs. Oliphant begins in the August number of *Macmillan*, called "Kersteen," a tale of a Scottish family in the early part of this century.

Waterman's Journal is the title of a journalistic enterprise just started by A. A. Waterman & Co., Boston. It is to discuss social problems, current events and books, in a philosophical and critical spirit. It is at present a monthly, but proposes to become a weekly after October 3d next.

A new illustrated weekly has made its appearance in New York, which proposes to devote itself to literature, the sciences and fine arts, politics and topics of general interest. It is called *La Nouvelle Monde*, and addresses French-Americans and speakers of French in Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

A general meeting of London and provincial newspaper proprietors was held lately, when the committee appointed on January 28th to prepare a scheme for the formation of a permanent association of London and provincial newspaper proprietors presented its report. The committee decided that it is unnecessary to establish a new and separate organization, seeing that the ground to be covered is already practically occupied by the Provincial Newspaper Society.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making experiments for the introduction of a force-pump and hose upon passenger locomotives for use in case of fire on board the train. It is hoped that the frightful burnings which often follow collisions and other accidents may in this way be avoided. The hose, which will extend about the distance of six cars, is carried upon the tender. It is also proposed to equip the train-hands fully, and train them in a fire-drill. If the experiments are satisfactory, a number of locomotives will be equipped.

Nature of July 18 contains an extended review of Ostwald's recent important work on the different theories as to the nature of "chemical affinity." Bergmann taught that gravitation and chemical affinity were identical and furthermore that the result of chemical attraction between different kinds of particles is a change of composition wholly in the direction of the stronger attraction. Berthollet held that chemical affinity is conditioned on the physical properties of the attracting bodies and upon their relative masses. Ostwald's criticism maintains Bergmann's position in assigning a definite affinity to each element and compound, but regards him as in error in holding that chemical change always occurs in one direction only and that in the direction of the strongest affinities. Berthollet is supported in asserting that affinity is modified by the relative masses of the reacting bodies.

A paper recently published by M. Denza, an Italian astronomer, treats of the sand showers which occur frequently in Southern Europe. In many parts of the Ligurian Alps and of Lombardy a short time ago, not only the vegetation but the roofs of houses, terraces, etc., were strewn with fine particles of dust after the occurrence of showers. This dust is readily collected. The writer's protracted observation of the phenomenon confirms the opinion already advanced by him, that the sand showers have their origin in the North African deserts, whence they are borne by strong southern gales as far north as the Alps. Two cases observed support this conclusion. About the beginning of May atmospheric waves of low pressure advanced from West Africa across the Mediterranean to Southwest Europe, causing a heavy rain-fall as far north as the British Isles. In Sicily and Piedmont the showers were mixed with sand and in other cases the foliage was covered by a layer of dust. On May 12 a violent sand-storm raged in the North Sahara and this was soon followed by sand showers in Northern Italy. The phenomenon is popularly attributed to the effects of the April moon.

Professor Virchow concludes after considerable ethnological research that the present native Egyptians ("fellaheen") do not

exactly represent the ancient inhabitants in their physical aspect. The evidence afforded by the oldest sculpture and the earliest skulls shows that the primitive type was brachycephalic, whereas the types of the present time and of many centuries past are dolichocephalic and mesocephalic. It is uncertain whether the change was produced by the environment or by the influx of new races; but Professor Virchow inclines to the latter view.

A good description of the quartz fibres which are made for use in torsion balances and other instruments in which an exceedingly fine thread is required, is given in *Science* of last week. The method of their manufacture is the invention of Mr. C. V. Boys, F. R. S. A piece of fused quartz is applied to the end of a small arrow. The arrow on being shot draws after it a thread the existence of which can be made evident by fastening to it a piece of stamp paper. These threads can be made of great lengths, of different degrees of fineness, of great uniformity, and of great strength in proportion to diameter. Not being organic, they are in no way affected by changes of moisture and temperature, and one in practical use and having a diameter of one-five-thousandth of an inch, bears a weight of 30 grains. The substance heretofore used in torsion balances and similar instruments has been silk, the natural cocoon fibre being split into two strands. This however, has the disadvantage of not being constant in torsion, and hence affords a defective suspension. Spun glass, another substance sometimes employed, has the defect of not being perfectly elastic. Mr. Boys' invention will render more accurate observation possible in many branches of physics.

D. Appleton & Co. have recently published Dr. G. Frederick Wright's "The Ice Age in North America, and its Bearing on the Antiquity of Man," a large volume of 622 pages, embodying all that is known regarding the glacial epoch in North America. Much of the author's exploration of the glacial regions, which has been extensive, was made for the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania and the United States. The boundary of the ice-sheet extending in an irregular line from Nantucket to Vancouver, often continuing with surprising disregard of the contour of the land, has been explored by Professor Wright, and his photographs serve as illustrations to this volume. The important changes in the drainage of the country caused by the ice-drift; the evidences of the existence of former lakes and rivers; the migration of plants and birds during the encroachment of the ice, and the analogous phenomena of glaciation in Europe, are all treated fully in this work. Professor Wright differs from Croll and Geikie in placing the date of the last Glacial Epoch in America as more than 80,000 years ago, and declares in favor of a much later date, from seven to ten thousand years. Some chapters on the evidences of the existence of pre-Glacial man, and an appendix on the "Probable Cause of Glaciation," close the volume.

Among the conclusions which indicate an advance in clearness in the theories of volcanic action, are some embodied in a paper read before the British Association by Mr. J. Logan Lobley. The chief of them were as follows: That certain substances are fusible at low or moderate temperatures, and that thus at very moderate depths chemical action may be locally commenced that will extend until sufficient heat is produced to effect rock-fusion; that the cause of the ejection of lava from its source, and of its rise in the volcanic tube, is the increase of bulk consequent upon the change from the solid to the fluid state, aided by the formation of potentially gaseous compounds by chemical reactions; that the ascent of the lava in the volcanic tube may be affected by the weight of the atmosphere and by lunar attractive influence; that the explosive effects of volcanic eruptions are altogether secondary, and are due to the access of sea and land water to fissures, by percolation through cool rocks, up which lava is ascending; that this water, when converted into steam, opens, by its expansive power, rents that admit large flows of sea-water to the lava, occasioning the formation of vents and the greater explosive phenomena of eruptions. The formation of the actual surface volcano and the determination of its position are therefore due to the sea, near which volcanoes are almost always situated. Emissions of lava without explosive effects are from volcanic tubes to which large flows of water have not obtained admittance; and, on the other hand, purely explosive eruptions, without lava-flows, are caused by water reaching lava which fails to rise to the surface of the earth. —*Popular Science Monthly*.

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

PESSIMISM OF THE SECOND "LOCKSLEY HALL."

Prof. Lounsbury of Yale, in *Scribner's Magazine*,

It is by the expression of these sentiments that the second Locksley Hall represents, as accurately as in its turn did the first, the feelings both of the time of life and of the time. As the latter poem painted the confident attitude of one period, so does the

former the critical attitude of the other. The words are put appropriately into the mouth of an old man who, by the very fact of age, is a praiser of the past, and by the fact of experience has learned to see the vanity of the illusions which he had mistaken for realities. But its principal claim to consideration is the picture it presents of the feelings that are prevalent, if not dominant, at the close of the Victorian era. The hopefulness of its beginning has been replaced by dismal apprehensions. The future is doubtful if not gloomy. We seem to be mere helpless atoms floating on a stream of tendency the current of which we cannot control, and borne onward to a catastrophe we cannot foresee. Everything that is dark in the time, everything that is unlovely, everything that is forbidding, is therefore brought out with added emphasis in this poem that concerns itself with the phenomena of the time. In art, in literature, and in life, we seem steadily sinking to lower levels. The love of country has been lost in love of self, and devotion to ennobling national ideas has given way to unworthy attempts to gain the favor of the multitude by pandering to its passions or by flattering its vanity. The brutal and savage instincts inherent in human nature, which we fancied we had outgrown, reappear in meaner and more cowardly forms, and seek the gratification of revenge for political wrongs by the infliction of pain upon innocent and helpless animals. A literature which proclaims itself realistic vies with the brothel in appealing to the baser passions, and adds hypocrisy to vice by the pretence that it is doing it in the interests of a purer and loftier art.

Whether these denunciatory utterances express or not the actual views of the poet does not concern the reader. It is enough for him if they depict fairly sentiments that are widely held. This they certainly do. For at the present time a great pessimistic wave is sweeping over the world, at least over that portion of it which thinks. Individuals may be, and doubtless are, exempt from its influence. But even he who does not feel it in his own consciousness can hardly fail to see its existence on every side. The literature is largely one of doubt where it is not one of dread. We may deplore the prevalence of the sentiment or we may scoff at it. For the manifestation of the latter feeling there is doubtless this excuse, that to some extent it has become a mere fashion. Just as in Shakespeare's time men were sad only for wantonness, so it is not unusual now to see them pessimistic for the same reason. Still this does not vitiate the fact that the educated mind of the race is now largely disturbed everywhere by fear of the future, and is sometimes mastered by despair.

PARALYSIS OF RELIGIOUS FEELING IN GERMANY.

Dean Lichtenberger, in Harper's Magazine.

ON the other hand, almost everywhere there are complaints of notable diminution in church attendance. Many churches in the towns and in the countries are three-quarters empty. At Berlin, where there are only forty-seven churches and twenty-seven chapels, with 50,000 seats, for a Protestant population of nearly a million, the church service is very little attended. People go to the cathedral to hear the fine music and to see the Emperor. When the liturgical service is over, there is a considerable exodus; more than half of the congregation goes away; and before the sermon is at an end there is a formidable rush toward the doors in order to get good places for seeing the imperial family go out. The service ends before empty benches; and at the celebration of the holy communion, which follows, there are often not a dozen communicants.

In the national mourning which marked the course of the funeral year 1888, religious sentiment had no part. What dominated at the time of the truly imposing death of William I. was admiration for this more than nonagenarian old man, who ended his life simply, and, so to speak, stoically, as he had lived; and when, after a short reign of ninety-nine days of continual martyrdom, Frederick III. in his turn sank into the grave, it was an immense sentiment of pity, combined in the hearts of the best with regret at the premature death of a prince in whom the most noble hopes were centred. But in the thick crowd which on March 12th and the following days stood around the cathedral to gaze upon the splendid mortuary decoration, not the slightest devoutness was to be remarked; and when the funeral cortège passed on its way to Charlottenburg, between the falls of snow, very few so much as took their hats off. All the foreigners who were present at this spectacle were struck by this absence even of exterior signs of piety.

But to return to the ecclesiastic statistics: In the contrast between the figures it furnishes and the actual reality we may find a lesson of a nature to inspire us with the most serious reflections. The religious ceremonies which accompany earthly existence at its most solemn hours are preserved, together with the consecrated formulæ, and even—as in the case of baptism and confirmation—the traditional engagements; but the life, the sincerity, the fervor,

of them are absent. Religion is no longer anything but a frame, or, as it were, an empty vase from which the perfume has vanished. The place of religion has been taken by morality in some cases, and generally by what morality! In other cases, literary and æsthetic culture, especially music, with the exquisite joys it procures, the refinements to which it testifies, but also with its insufficiency from the point of view of inner discipline and moral hygiene, and for all that concerns firmness of principles and the strong tempering of character. For the great number religion has been replaced by the *culte* of the nation, of that nation which is in the act of bartering the treasures of science, poetry, and faith, through which it has been so great in history, in exchange for military and diplomatic glory, conquered by the sacrifices and exposed to the vicissitudes that all know, and which all prudent minds fear. But the patriotic sentiment, even when raised to its highest power, even when clairvoyant and disinterested, cannot fill the room of exiled religion, or, what is still worse, of falsified and perverted religion. More than all other sentiments, patriotism needs the counterpoise of religion in order not to degenerate into chauvinism. The Gospel, properly understood and rightly practised, is this counterpoise.

NOTABLE ARTICLES IN AUGUST MAGAZINES.

. All of those mentioned below are American. All issues for August unless otherwise stated.

History, Biography, Reminiscence.

The Murder of Philip Spencer. [Conclusion.] Gail Hamilton. *Cosmopolitan*.

The Great Agitation. [Anti-Slavery, U. S.] Frederick Douglass. *Cosmopolitan*.

George W. Childs's Recollections. [Third Paper.] Lippincott's.

Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln. James M. Scovel. Lippincott's.

Lavoisier. [French Scientist, 1743-94.] *Popular Science Monthly*.

The Back-Ground of Roman History. [Period of Æneas.] H. W. Preston and L. D. Atlantic.

The French Alliance and the Conway Cabal. John Fiske. *Atlantic*.

The Earliest American People. J. T. Everett. *Mag. Am. History*.

Abraham Lincoln. (Continuation.) Nicolay and Hay. *Century*.

Allen Thorndike Rice. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. *N. Am. Review*.

Great Britain and the Confederacy. Henry Clews. *N. Am. Review*.

An English View of the Civil War.—III. Viscount Wolsley. *North American Review*.

The German Army, with Personal Recollections—1848-1889. Karl Blind. *North American Review*.

Leaves from a Dramatist's Diary. Dion Boucicault. *N. Am. Review*.

The Founding of Post Vincennes. J. P. Dunn, Jr. *Mag. Am. Hist.*

The Last Twelve Days of Major André. III. J. O. Dykman. *Magazine American History*.

The Philippe Patent in the Highlands. [New York.] Wm. S. Pelletreau. *Magazine American History*.

Travels, Description, Adventure.

A Trip to Dalecarlia. W. W. Thomas, Jr. *Cosmopolitan*.

An American Soldier in China. G. T. Ferris. *Cosmopolitan*.

A Bourgeoisie Wedding in South France. Lucy C. Lillie. *Cosmopolitan*.

The Kremlin and Russian Art. Theodore Child. *Harper's*.

County Court Day in Kentucky. James Lane Allen. *Harper's*.

Westminster Effigies. [Wax Figures in W. Abbey.] John Lillie. *Harper's*.

Life in the Solomon Islands. C. M. Woodford. *Popular Science Monthly*.

State Criminals at the Kara Mines. George Kennan. *Century*.

The Stream of Pleasure. [The River Thames.] Joseph and Eliz. Robins Pennell. *Century*.

Artist Wanderings among the Cheyennes. F. Remington. *Century*.

Afternoon at a Ranch. Mary Hallock Foote. *Century*.

Religion, Theology.

The Religious Movement in Germany. Dean Lichtenberger. *Harper's*.

The Creed Question in Scotland. A. Taylor Innes. *Andover Rev.* [July.]

The Oxford Movement in the English Church. Rev. Julius H. Ward. *Andover Review*. [July.]

Will Reason Exterminate Christianity? David Swing. *N. Am. Review*.

A Word with Professor Huxley. Lyman Abbott, D. D. *N. Am. Review*.

Field Sports, Field Science.

French Horses and the Grand Prix. Edward King. *Cosmopolitan*.

Form in Lawn Tennis. James Dwight. *Scribner's*.

Tarpon Fishing in Florida. Robert Grant. *Scribner's*.

The "Black-Capped" Baltimore. Olive Thorne Miller. *Atlantic*.

The Arts.

- Verestchagin and His Work. B. Macgahan. *Lippincott's*.
 Fifty Years of Photography. J. Wells Champney. *Harper's*.
 Mexican Lusted Pottery. Y. H. Addis. *Harper's*.
 The Fan. Louisa Parr. *Harper's*.
 Italian Old Masters. Fra Angelico. W. J. Stillman. *Century*.
 Originality in Wood-Engraving. Elbridge Kingsley. *Century*.
 Painter-Engraving. W. B. Closson. *Century*.
 The New School of Engraving. John P. Davis. *Century*.
 Wood-Engravers in Camp. Frank French. *Century*.

Education.

- What Shall Children Read? Kate Douglas Wiggin. *Cosmopolitan*.
 The Spirit of Manual Training. C. Hanford Henderson. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
 Home-Made Apparatus. [For teachers.] John F. Woodhull. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
 The German Boy at Leisure. George M. Wahl. *Atlantic*.

Science.

- Floods and Their Causes. Felix L. Oswald. *Lippincott's*.
 The children of Arachne. [European Spiders.] Emile Blanchard. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Why I Deny Evolution. W. G. A. Bonwill. *Lippincott's*.
 The Influence of Race in History. Gustave le Bon. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
 The Half-Breed Indians of North America. William Barrows. *Andover Review*. [July.]
 The Stone Age in Heathen Sweden. W. H. Larrabee. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
 Electrical Waves. Samuel Sheldon. *Popular Science Monthly*.
 The Wastes of Modern Civilization. [Forest Destruction.] F. L. Oswald. *Popular Science Monthly*.
 The Defensive Armor of Plants. Henry D. Varigny. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
 Savage Life in South America. Capt. John Page. *Pop. Science Monthly*.
 The Poison of Serpents. S. Weir Mitchell. *Century*.
 The Lesson of Conemaugh. Major J. W. Powell. *North American Review*.

Industry, Mechanics.

- Electricity in Lighting. Henry Morton. *Scribner's*.
 How to Feed a Railway. Benjamin Norton. *Scribner's*.

Social.

- Social Life at Ottawa. W. Blackburn Harte. *Cosmopolitan*.
 The Dignity, Rights, and Responsibility of Labor. Cardinal Gibbons. *Cosmopolitan*.
 "Scientific Charity." A. G. Warner. *Popular Science Monthly*.
 From Generation to Generation. Lillie B. Chace Wyman. *Atlantic*.
 The Poetry of Poverty. Henry Bernard Carpenter. *N. Am. Review*.
 The Sense of Honor in Americans. Prof. N. S. Shaler. *N. Am. Review*.
 Philanthropy at Johnstown. Clara Barton. *North American Review*.
 The Extinction of Leisure. Alfred H. Peters. *Forum*.
 Defects of the Coroner System. Dr. S. W. Abbott. *Forum*.
 The Problem of Poverty. Edward Atkinson. *Forum*.
 The Transformation of New England. Prof. A. L. Bartlett. *Forum*.

Public Affairs.

- The Caged Tigers of Santa Rosa. [Apache Indians.] Richard Wheatley. *Cosmopolitan*.
 Law and Political Fact in the United States. Irving B. Richman. *Atlantic*.
 Canada's Form of Government. Judge James M. Love. *Forum*.
 Prohibition and License. Senator J. J. Ingalls. *Forum*.
 Methods of Ballot Reform. George Hoadly. *Forum*.
 Government by Aliens. Bishop A. Cleveland Cox. *Forum*.
 The Republican Programme. John G. Carlisle. *Forum*.

Literature, Criticism.

- The Over-Estimation of Goethe. Mary E. Nutting. *And. Rev.* [July.]
 Tennyson's First Flight. Henry Van Dyke. *Scribner's*.
 The Two Locksley Halls. T. R. Lounsbury. *Scribner's*.
 A Poet of French Canada. [Louis Fréchette.] Paul T. Lafeur. *Atlantic*.
 The Bible in Tennyson. Henry Van Dyke. *Century*.
 The Cash Value of a Book Review. O. B. Bunce. *N. Am. Review*.
 The Abuse of Fiction. Walter Lewin. *Forum*.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- STUDIES IN THE SOUTH AND WEST. With Comments on Canada. By Charles Dudley Warner. Pp. 484. \$. New York; Harper & Bros.
 THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. By Thomas Kempis. Now for the First Time set forth in Rhythmic Sentences, [Etc.] With a Preface by [Canon] H. P. Liddon. Large Paper. Pp. 299. \$3.50. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.
 OUR JOURNEY TO THE HEBRIDES. By Joseph Pennell and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Pp. 225. \$. New York: Harper & Brothers.
 UNKNOWN SWITZERLAND. By Victor Tissot. Translated from the Twelfth

Edition, by Mrs. Wilson. Pp. 361. \$2.00. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

A READER IN BOTANY. Part I. From Seed to Leaf. Selected and Adapted by Jane H. Newell. Pp. 209. Boston: Ginn & Co.

WHAT IS TRUTH? By the Duke of Argyll. Pp. 94. Paper. \$0.25. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

DRIFT.

THE Boston *Beacon* (Rep.) "takes no stock" in the movement to conciliate the Republican factions in Virginia, and especially dislikes General Mahone. It says:

"Now if the reports from Washington are true, the leader of the anti-Mahone faction has been pacified by receiving an office, and Mahone himself is to be recognized as the leader of Virginia politics and the dispenser of patronage. He is to be the Republican candidate for Governor of the State, and is to be supported by the Administration as well as by those who have in the past opposed his dictatorship. What is the object for which the steps toward harmony have been taken? It is simply that meanest of all political motives: to carry the next election. We do not hesitate to say that the Republican party throughout the country would be better off if it were never to be successful by the assistance of General Mahone, better off if it had in no State a boss such as he is, better off if it never helped itself to a victory by harmony secured by means of office distribution, better off if men with such debased ideas of politics as are held by Clarkson and Quay were not only not active in the party, but were outside of it. Possibly we do Mr. Quay a wrong in accepting the estimate of him given in certain papers, but if he is correctly represented it is a toss-up between him and Gorman. In fact, we are inclined to think more highly of Gorman than of him, because the surroundings of the Maryland senator are not such as to require anything better than what he is. But the Republican party is—we believe it in spite of the indication to the contrary which the prominence of Quay and Clarkson gives—a party of high principle. So far as we are concerned, we trust that the plans which depend upon the deal in Virginia will miscarry. We do not wish to see Mahone Governor of the State by Republican votes. We do not wish to see the Republican party united if it gives Mahone any authority or standing whatever. The less we have of him the better, and the less there is of harmonizing factions by means of offices, the better."

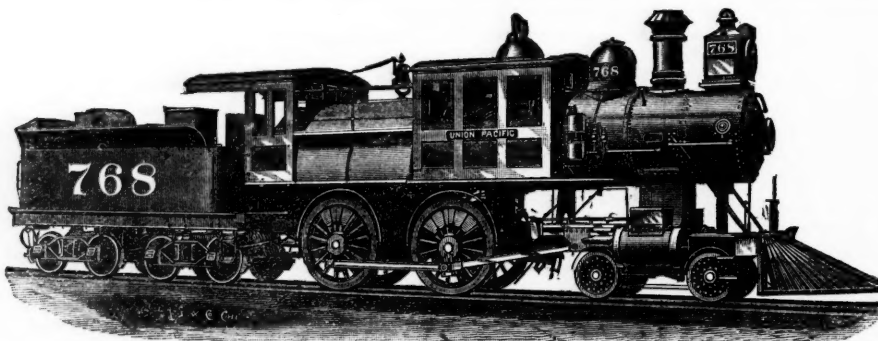
The Inter-State Commerce Commission decided, last week, that a railroad cannot charge more for carrying to the seaboard grain that is to be re-shipped to Europe. If the purpose of the Commission was to execute justice, no other decision was possible. We have already pointed out in these columns the unsoundness of the claims made by the carrying companies that reshipment is entitled to a lower rate. In the first place, to permit the distinction would be to open wide the door to fraud, for inevitably some of the grain carried at the low rate would be retained here for home consumption. Besides, there can be no fairness in an arrangement which forces American consumers to pay high prices upon American railways, so that food may be supplied at low prices to foreign consumers, and freights given at good prices to British steamship owners. When such discrimination is made, the Americans are required to pay more than the service is worth, so that foreigners may obtain it for less than it is worth. It is of no particular moment that the low rate stimulates our business of exporting grain. Export business done at the expense of other people than the shippers cannot be profitable to the country at large. The principles of the Inter-State Commerce Law are of too much importance to the internal commerce of the nation to be sacrificed to a fraction of its external commerce.—*The Manufacturer*, (Philada.)

Henry George, home again from a foreign and free-trade shore, tells the New York reporters: "The average condition of the working people in this country is better than in any place I have been." Of course Henry makes haste to qualify his testimony by saying that this better condition of American wage-earners is not due in the least to the protective tariff—oh dear, no!—but to the greater abundance and cheapness of land and the less crushing "social pressure." Make a note of the evidence, however. The source adds interest to it. Mr. George also says that he bought a "fine cigar" in Amsterdam for two cents. The rest of mankind, who have bought cigars in Amsterdam, will find it difficult hereafter to accept Mr. George's judgment of tobacco.—*Hartford Courant*.

The oldest man in the country is supposed to be James McMillin of Bardwell, Ky., who is said to have documentary evidence that he is 113 years of age. He was born in Botetourt county, Va., in 1776. His father died at 97 and his mother at 106 from natural causes. He has been twice married, is now a widower, and has been the father of 23 children, two of whom are living. He is quite strong, with clear mental faculties, and recently made a visit alone to relatives in Arkansas.

And thus we see that Tariff is at war with Trusts, and that the declaration of the Chicago platform against Trusts and "combinations" was not only made in good faith, but was made as an inevitable sequence of its declaration in favor of Protection to American industries. Between the American principle of Protection and the un-American system of Trusts there is irreconcilable war.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

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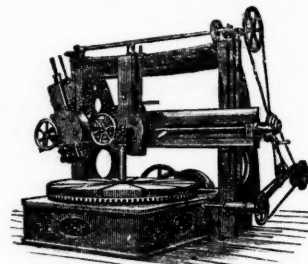
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